

THE
Urban District Council of Stretford.



Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

JOHN HEYWOOD,
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Sanitary Committee.

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R. C. JACKSON, *Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.*

GEO. H. ABRAHAMS,

Clerk.

The Urban District Council of Stretford.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For 1898.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Stretford.*

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Twelfth Annual Report. The Report for 1898 deals, as on previous years, with the vital statistics; attention is drawn to the infectious diseases and the means which have been taken to arrest their progress. A general resumé is given of the sanitary matters which have occupied your officials during the year, and I have also brought under your notice some items to which I wish to draw your attention during the present year.

POPULATION.

A large amount of new property has been erected during the year, and the new houses are occupied as soon as they are fit. The demolition, on a very large scale, of old houses in the City of Manchester has caused a further inroad into Stretford. I have, after taking all things into consideration, estimated your population for the middle of the year at 27,180. This is only approximately correct, but the usual method of estimating the population does not apply to your district.

BIRTH RATE.

Five hundred and sixty-seven births (281 males and 286 females) have been registered by the local Registrar during

the year. This is equivalent to a birth rate of 20·8 per 1,000, as against 21·6 per 1,000 for the preceding year.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered as having occurred in your district were 339. Ten of these deaths were of persons non-resident in your district, and are therefore deducted. This gives a death rate of 12·1 per 1,000. On the other hand 13 paupers died in the Patricroft Workhouse and 4 patients died at the Monsall Fever Hospital after having been removed from your district. This gives a corrected death rate of 12·7 per 1,000, as against 13·4 for the previous year. The following table gives the number of births, birth rate, deaths, death rate, and population from 1868 to 1898 :—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1868-1898.

Year.	Births.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Population.
1868.....	330	30·0	170	15·4	11,000
1869.....	333	30·2	195	17·7	...
1870.....	373	33·9	216	19·6	...
1871.....	378	31·5	221	18·4	12,000
1872.....	378	31·5	186	15·5	...
1873.....	357	29·7	189	15·7	...
1874.....	409	34·0	236	19·6	...
1875.....	445	37·0	247	20·5	...
1876.....	482	32·1	282	19·0	15,000
1877.....	522	30·7	311	18·3	17,000
1878.....	559	31·0	323	18·0	18,000
1879.....	548	28·8	300	15·7	19,000
1880.....	545	27·2	339	16·9	20,000
1881.....	600	30·0	264	13·2	...
1882.....	556	27·8	295	14·7	...
1883.....	573	28·6	306	15·3	...
1884.....	550	27·5	346	17·3	...
1885.....	508	25·4	316	15·8	...
1886.....	557	26·5	314	15·0	21,000
1887.....	540	25·7	328	15·6	...
1888.....	485	23·0	310	14·7	...
1889.....	492	23·4	308	14·6	...
1890.....	511	24·3	354	16·8	...
1891.....	497	22·8	382	17·5	21,751
1892.....	472	21·7	295	13·5	...
1893.....	472	21·4	324	14·7	22,000
1894.....	446	20·2	284	13·0	22,000
1895.....	494	21·9	356	15·7	22,500
1896.....	540	22·0	338	13·79	24,500
1897.....	550	21·5	342	13·4	25,500
1898.....	567	20·8	346	12·7	27,180

From this table it will be seen that the death rate is lower than it has ever been before.

Below is a table giving the Wards, acreage, density of population, birth rate, and death rate for 1898.

Ward.	Acreage.	Population.	Persons per Acre.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Stretford.....	957	4,850	5·0	22·6	12·5
Longford.....	452	2,800	6·1	20·0	13·5
Talbot	1,313	2,100	1·5	11·4	9·0
Trafford	270	6,000	22·2	24·0	12·6
Cornbrook	171	3,850	22·5	16·6	12·4
Clifford	62	7,580	122·5	21·8	11·4

Below is the corresponding table for the previous year.

Ward.	Acreage.	Population.	Persons per Acre.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Stretford.....	957	4,554	4·7	21·7	13·3
Longford.....	452	2,651	5·8	19·6	10·1
Talbot	1,313	1,574	1·1	8·8	6·9
Trafford	270	5,342	19·7	25·8	15·1
Cornbrook	171	3,803	22·2	21·2	11·8
Clifford	62	7,576	122·1	21·9	13·8

The following table shows the deaths in groups according to the ages :—

TABLE OF THE AGES AT WHICH THE DEATHS OCCURRED IN 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Under 1 year of age... ..	93 ...	74
Between 1 year and under 5 years	32 ...	33
„ 5 years „ 15 „	11 ...	
„ 15 „ „ 25 „	14 ...	11
„ 25 „ „ 65 „	113 ...	116
Over 65 years of age.....	67 ...	87

To this number must be added the deaths at Patricroft Workhouse and at Monsall Fever Hospital.

The deaths of children under 1 year were at the rate of 130·5 per 1,000 births, whilst for the previous year the rate

was 169·09. The rate this year compares very favourably with the rate for the previous years. The infant mortality rate of your district I consider to be very satisfactory this year, as the average for the county is 155, with an average for the eight years 1889—1896 of 154. There was 1 more death this year than last in children whose ages ranged between 1 and 5 years. In those between 5 and 15 there were 3 less. Between the ages of 15 and 25 there were 3 deaths less.

Between 25 and 65 there were 3 more deaths, and over the age of 65 there were 20 more deaths.

Particulars and causes of all the deaths are given on Form A appended to this report, which is a copy of one supplied by the Local Government Board, and which, when filled in, has to be returned to the Board.

This form gives the districts in which the deaths occurred, and also the ages, and the diseases causing the deaths. From this it will be seen that 106 children died this year under 5 years of age, compared with 125 for the previous year.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Fourteen deaths were caused by common zymotic diseases, and 23 from diarrhoea, making a total of 37 from zymotic diseases. The zymotic death rate is therefore 1·3 per 1,000, as against 1·4 for the previous year.

TABLE OF WARDS AND ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE FOR 1898 AND 1897.

Ward.	1898.		1897.	
Stretford	1 2	per 1,000	.....	2·1 per 1,000
Longford	0·3	„	.....	1·5 „
Talbot	0 9	„	.....	0·6 „
Trafford	2·1	„	.....	1·4 „
Cornbrook	0·7	„	.....	1·3 „
Clifford	1·4	„	.. ..	1·1 „

SMALL POX.

There was no case of small pox reported during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were eleven cases of diphtheria reported during the year, one of which after removal to hospital proved fatal. In 1897 nine cases were reported, two of which were fatal.

SCARLET FEVER.

Forty-four cases of scarlet fever were reported. One which was removed to hospital proved fatal. In the previous year 54 cases were reported none of which were fatal.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Sixteen cases of typhoid fever were reported, of which two died at their residences, and one at the fever hospital. The fatal cases were two in Trafford, and one in Clifford Ward.

MEASLES.

One hundred and sixty-one cases of measles were reported, of which one in the Talbot Ward proved fatal. In 1897 there were 727 cases reported, fourteen of which proved fatal.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were six fatal cases of whooping cough this year. Two in the Trafford, one in the Cornbrook, and three in the Clifford Ward.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were no deaths from this disease during the year. In 1897 there was one death.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-one cases of erysipelas were reported during the year, one case in Longford Ward proving fatal. In 1897 15 cases were reported, one of which proved fatal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were no deaths from this disease during the year, whereas last year 4 cases were reported, all of which proved fatal.

INFLUENZA.

There were no deaths registered as having been caused by influenza during the year.

NEW CASES OF SICKNESS.

A table is appended to this report giving all the cases which have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889.

Below is a table giving the notified diseases and the wards in which they occurred. This gives a total of 263 notified infectious diseases during the year, as compared with 829 for 1897, 185 for 1896, 227 for 1895, 263 for 1894, and 209 for 1893.

Disease.	Stretford.	Longford.	Talbot.	Trafford.	Cornbrook.	Clifford.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	7	1	1	10	14	11	44
Diphtheria	4	4	1	2	—	—	11
Typhoid Fever..	1	2	—	6	1	6	16
Erysipelas	10	5	1	5	6	4	31
Measles	35	18	10	33	29	36	161

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year we have removed 15 cases to the Monsall Fever Hospital, whereas in the previous year 30 cases were removed. The cases were : Scarlet fever, 10 ; diphtheria, 1 ; enteric fever, 2 ; and 2 cases which were returned as unclassified. Of this number 4 proved fatal, namely : Scarlatina, 1 ; enteric fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; and 1 unclassified.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Sanitary Staff used every effort to trace the origin and arrest the progress of infectious diseases. Rooms are disinfected by sulphur dioxide, and, where it is considered necessary, the paper is stripped off the walls and the walls washed with a disinfectant fluid. I have again this year to

thank the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for the great assistance they have rendered me by so promptly informing me of the suspected cases of infectious disease breaking out in children attending their schools.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1896 I recommended the Council to make arrangements with the Council of Owens College for the bacteriological examination of suspected cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever. This was done by the Council, and in 1897 nine examinations were made, and the specific bacilli were found in four cases. During this year seven cases of suspected diphtheria were examined, and only in one case were the specific bacilli found. Nine cases of suspected typhoid fever were examined, and the examination confirmed the diagnosis in five of them. The fee for these examinations is very small, and has prevented suspected cases being removed to hospital, which might otherwise have been done. It is of the greatest importance that typhoid fever cases should be moved at the earliest possible moment, particularly from those houses which have the old privy and ashpit. One case of suspected typhoid fever and one of suspected diphtheria which had not been examined bacteriologically were sent to hospital, and were found afterwards not to be cases of typhoid fever or diphtheria. Had these cases been examined bacteriologically, the Council would not have been put to the expense of the removal of the patients and their maintenance in hospital, the cost of which was sufficient to pay for the whole of the bacteriological examinations for the year. I wish the medical gentlemen in the district would take more advantage of the facilities offered by your Council for an early and correct diagnosis, which is made free of charge to them and to their patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This year will see the termination of the agreement between your Council and the Manchester Corporation

whereby we have been able to use the Monsall Fever Hospital for our infectious diseases requiring isolation, and an agreement has been entered into by your Council with the Salford Corporation whereby the Corporation sets aside twenty beds in the Ladywell Sanatorium for the reception of patients suffering from diseases which require treatment in an isolation hospital.

MILK SUPPLY.

Last year I reported on the unsatisfactory manner in which the retail milk dealers kept the milk they had for sale, and a Sanitary Sub-Committee was appointed to visit every milk dealer in the district, and in all cases where a mixed business was carried on the dealer was recommended to obtain a well-ventilated and lighted cabinet in which to keep the bowl of milk from which they supplied their customers. This, to a large extent, keeps out dust and prevents flies from contaminating the milk, and has given general satisfaction to all those who have provided themselves with one. All the milk dealers in the district ought to be registered.

COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops' Orders of 1885 and 1886 throw the duty of supervising the milk trade in your district on your Sanitary Authority, and I consider that your present bye-laws require revision.

The floor of a cow shed should be of an impervious material set in cement. Brewers' grains should not be allowed to be kept in the cow shed. The manure heap should not adjoin the main building. The floor should be cleansed twice a day, and at the same time all dung should be removed from the cow shed. Special instructions should be given in cases of outbreak of infectious disease in persons in any way connected with cow keeping. The superficial area should not be less than 8 feet by 4 feet for one cow, or for two

cows in one stall 8 feet by 7 feet, with a 4 feet passage behind. The cubic air space for each cow should be 600 cubic feet for old, and 800 cubic feet for new, cow sheds ; the space above 15 feet from the ground not being taken into consideration. No swine should be kept in a cow shed. The milk from cows suffering from disease should not be mixed with the milk from healthy cows, or sold for food, or given to swine until it has been boiled. Your veterinary surgeon should be requested to examine the cows from time to time. These are some items which I think ought to be added to your present bye-laws. There are fifteen cow sheds in your district, all of which are registered. There are fifty-two milk shops.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are eight slaughter houses in your district which are now in a satisfactory condition. Each occupier has been served with a copy of your Slaughter House Regulations. The Lairages of the Manchester Corporation, which are situated in your district, have received 6,112 head of cattle and 2,352 sheep, which have been slaughtered there during the year. Arrangements have been made for a thorough examination of the carcasses, and I have condemned as unfit for food the carcasses of two oxen and three sheep which were suffering from tuberculosis.

LAUNDRIES.

There are eight laundries in your district which are under the Factory and Workshops Act. During the present year I hope to formulate some rules for the better regulation of these premises.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water of your district is supplied chiefly by the Manchester Waterworks, on the constant service system, being served through leaden pipes. There are several wells in the district, which are gradually being closed when the

water is proved to be contaminated. Last year three wells were closed, namely, one at Watermeetings, one at Moss Road Farm, and one at Park Road Farm—after samples had been taken and submitted to the County Analyst, who in each case certified that the samples were unfit for drinking purposes.

BAKE HOUSES.

There are 28 bake houses in the district, eighteen of which are cellar bake houses, leaving only ten above ground. Eighty-eight visits have been paid to them, and when any sanitary defect was discovered, notices were served to have them remedied. Every effort is made by your sanitary officials to see that they are kept clean, and a copy of your Bake House Regulations was given to the occupier of each bake house. Some of the older bake houses which are under ground require better ventilation for the sake of the health of the bakers who have to work in them.

STREAMS AND WATERWAYS.

I have received no complaints of the state of the streams and waterways in your district during the year.

SEWAGE FARM.

The Sewage Farm has been very satisfactory. The effluent still maintains a high position in the report of the Chief Inspector under the Rivers Pollution Act.

THE REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The erection of the Refuse Destructor at the Empress Street Sanitary Dépôt is now an accomplished fact, but it is too early to make any comment on its working.

DISINFECTING CHAMBER.

A Goddard, Massey, and Warner's Disinfecting Chamber has been erected at the Sanitary Dépôt.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

During the year 26 ventilating shafts have been erected, and the drains of 19 houses have been disconnected from

the main sewer by the interposition of disconnecting traps. Sixteen disused cellar drains have been removed, 216 privies and 131 ashpits have been replaced by 26 pedestal, 180 short hopper, and 6 trough closets, and by 93 dust bins and 84 dry ash receptacles.

PROSECUTIONS.

Six prosecutions have taken place under various Acts during the year—three in connection with the firing of chimnies, one under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889, and two with reference to hackney coaches. In all these cases penalties were enforced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 28 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act—nineteen of milk, one of cocoa, one of mustard, one of coffee, and one of butter. I am glad to state that from the certificate of the County Analyst all were proved to be genuine.

OVERCROWDING.

From the census of 1891 it will be seen that at that time there were 421 tenements in your district having less than five rooms. Sixty-one of these tenements were overcrowded at that time, giving the percentage of 14·49 of over-crowded cottage dwellings. This is a very high percentage, but much has been done to remedy the evil. Since the census was taken, the unhealthy area, Diamond Court, Pearson's Court, and Moor Street, consisting of forty-four tenements, have been condemned and pulled down, and in their place have been erected the Council's Model Dwellings, and new cottages in Leslie Street; besides which there were 16 back-to-back cottages called Bennett's Buildings which have been made into 8 through cottages. This has removed the overcrowding which is shown by the census returns. On the other hand your district is very prone to be overcrowded in parts, due to the influx of farm labourers at harvest time

and other working men who come to the district temporarily when any works are being undertaken. I would, therefore, suggest that the Council frame rules for the regulation of houses let in lodgings, as they are entitled to under the Public Health Act, 1875. These regulations would take into consideration the air space. No kitchen or scullery should be occupied as a sleeping room. All such houses should be registered, and general rules laid down for keeping the houses in a thoroughly sanitary condition. It is very difficult for your sanitary officials to discover overcrowding in these premises without registration. During the year two houses in Urmston Lane, one in Church View, and one in Trafford Grove were found to be overcrowded. These places were visited by me, and the nuisance arising therefrom abated.

CONSUMPTION OR PHTHISIS.

Consumption or phthisis has now been proved to be both a preventable and curable disease. From the returns of the Registrar-General, 60,000 deaths per year are shown to be due to tuberculosis in England and Wales alone. Tubercular disease attacks the lungs, the intestines, the mesenteric glands, the membranes of the brain, and the bones. This disease is caused by the tubercle bacillus. It is by the transmission of this bacillus that tubercular diseases of all kinds are spread. The principal way in which it is conveyed to healthy persons is by the expectoration from consumptive patients becoming dry, and then being suspended in the air in the form of dust, is inhaled. The bacilli are not present in the breath of a patient. Another source of infection is milk. Cows are very subject to tuberculosis. Through drinking milk of tuberculous cows children are liable to contract *tabes mesenterica* and diseases of bones. The flesh of diseased animals may also contain bacilli. To prevent this disease, which causes so much misery, steps must be

taken—First, to prevent the spread of consumption from those already suffering from the disease ; secondly, to prevent the disease being spread from cattle ; thirdly, to treat those already suffering. The first object will be to a great measure obtained by educating the public in preventive measures. This I propose to do by issuing the following handbill on the prevention of consumption. The second—the treatment of the cattle—should, I think, be a Government measure ; but in the mean time all milk should be sterilised by boiling. The third measure would be the erection of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption ; and I trust, should opportunity arise, your Council will support any measure which will further the erection of open-air sanatoria by combined authorities. Phthisis has caused 30 deaths in your district during the year.

Circular referred to :—

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF STRETFORD.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

- (1) Consumption is an infectious and preventable disease. It is spread chiefly by the dried expectoration of consumptive patients, in the form of dust being inhaled ; also from milk of tuberculous cows.
- (2) Damp dwellings and workshops, overcrowding, defective ventilation, and want of light are powerful in the production of consumption.
- (3) The breath of consumptive patients is free from infection.
- (4) Persons suffering from this disease should not spit except into receptacles, the contents of which can be destroyed before they become dry.

- (5) Expectoration in the house should be received on paper, and then burnt. Expectoration out of doors should be received into a suitable bottle, the contents of which should be destroyed, and the bottle washed out with boiling water.
 - (6) If a pocket handkerchief has been used to receive the expectoration, this should be put into boiling water, or into a 15 per cent solution of carbolic acid, before it is dry.
 - (7) Rooms occupied by consumptive patients should be wiped with damp dusters instead of dry ones, which simply remove the dust from one place to another.
 - (8) Consumptive patients should sleep with their windows slightly open, and should be clad throughout in warm flannel, and should keep out of doors as much as possible.
 - (9) As cows frequently suffer from tuberculosis, all milk should be boiled and all meat thoroughly well cooked.
- By following these directions the patients themselves will reap much benefit.

In case of death the house will be disinfected free of charge by the Sanitary Authority, if desired. A new tenant should not occupy a house which has been tenanted by a consumptive patient until it has been previously disinfected.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ENQUIRIES MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AS TO THE CONDITIONS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH EXISTING IN YOUR DISTRICT.

I have already referred to the overcrowding which was discovered in the Stretford and Longford Wards, and at the time of writing a house-to-house visitation is being made all over the district, with the object of discovering if any, and to what extent, overcrowding exists.

In certain parts of the Cornbrook ward a large number of open ashpits have been replaced by water-closets and dry ash receptacles.

The milk supply of the district has been carefully examined, and steps taken to prevent contamination.

SANITARY STATE OF DISTRICT AT END OF YEAR.

The death rate of the district is lower than it has ever been before. The work of replacing the old privies and middens has progressed with great rapidity during the year. At the end of the year there were a large number of cases of measles reported amongst the children attending the schools, one school in particular. With the object of arresting the disease, I had all the schools in the district disinfected during the holidays, and requested the schoolmaster of that school where most of the reported cases had attended to refuse admittance, when the holidays were over, to any child who appeared to be suffering from catarrh, until it was proved that it was not the initial stage of measles.

Owing to your sanitary staff being undermanned, several matters had to be overlooked during the year, but now that the staff has been increased by another Inspector, I trust the workshops and factories will be more frequently visited, and our duties under the Canal Boats Act attended to. Taking all things into consideration, I think the sanitary work has progressed very satisfactorily during the year. The Inspectors attend every morning at the office from 9 to 10 a.m., when they leave for their out-door duties. All complaints should therefore be made before 10 a.m., otherwise they may not be attended to the day they are received unless the matter is one of emergency.

Particulars of inspections, sanitary work done, and account of nuisances removed, and other information concerning the work of the Sanitary Department, will be found in Inspector Nuttall's Report appended.

Your obedient servant,

366, Stretford Road,
Jan. 21st, 1899.

W. J. HESLOP,
Medical Officer of Health.

B.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DURING THE YEAR 1898, IN THE STRETFORD URBAN DISTRICT ;
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the pur- pose of these Statistics ; Public Institutions be- ing shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.		Regis- tered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.												Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the Several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.													
	Last Census	Esti- mated to middle of 1898.			(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.					Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
Stretford	21,751	4,850	110	{ Under 5 5 upwds	1	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longford		2,800	56	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	*1	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talbot		2,100	24	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trafford.....		6,000	144	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	2	2	5	1	1	18	2
Cornbrook		3,850	64	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	3	1	5	14	..	2
Clifford		7,580	166	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	5	5	1	1	18	..	1
Totals.....	..	27,180	567	{ Under 5 5 upwds	11	33	11	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	3	78	..	1	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notification compulsory since 1890. Isolation Hospital—Monsall Fever Hospital, Manchester.
* These cases turned out not to be infectious diseases.

C.

Summary of Medical Officer's Report

For 1898.

The Urban Sanitary District of Stretford.

Area in Statute Acres	3,254
Population (Census), 1891	21,751
„ Estimated, 1898.....	27,110

Name of Medical Officer of Health, William John Heslop.
Salary, £150.

Births registered—Male, 281 ; Female, 286 ; Total, 567.

Deaths registered—Male, 171 ; Female, 175 ; Total, 346.

Birth Rate, 20. Death Rate, 12·7.

Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births,
128·9.

Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, per
1,000 of population, 0·5, exclusive of Diarrhoea ; with
Diarrhoea, 1·3 per 1·000.

Diseases prevalent?—Measles.

Period?—About two months.

What action taken?—School disinfected during holidays.

Any Schools closed?—No.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?—
Monsal Fever Hospital.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—Joint.

No. of Beds available for the District?—Any number.

What were the Cases Treated ?—Diphtheria, Typhoid,
Scarlet Fever.

Deaths in Hospital?—4.

From what Causes ?—1 Diphtheria, 1 Scarlet, 1 Typhoid, and 1 unclassified.

How is Disinfection carried out ?—Sulphur Dioxide for rooms, and Steam for clothing, etc.

Apparatus used ?—Steam disinfectors.

Is the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act in force ?—Yes.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, etc.) ?—Yes.

If so, what are they ?—Measles.

What is the character of House Accommodation ?—Good.

Has any action been taken under “The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890” ?—No.

Have any houses condemned as unfit for human habitation been closed or demolished ?—No.

Is the water supply good and subject to your inspection ?—Yes. Except a few wells, which are being closed.

Is scavenging carried out satisfactorily ?—Yes.

By Sanitary Authority or Contract ?—Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of ?—Tip. Destructor just ready

What is the character of Drainage, and the form of Sewage Disposal ?—Good. Broad irrigation and fully dealt with by Manchester.

Canal Boats ?—No action taken.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ?—Fair.

Slaughter-houses ?—Satisfactory.

Lodging-houses ?—None.

Are the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops periodically inspected ?—Yes.

What is their condition ?—Fairly good.

Are they subject to Regulations made under the Order of the Local Government Board ?—Yes.

What amount of air space in cubic feet is required for each Cow ?—600 c. ft. for old, 800 c. ft. for new Cowsheds.

Have the Factories and Workshops been inspected, and with what result?—Yes. Sanitary conveniences provided.

Food unfit for Human Consumption—Amount seized?—

About 2,019lbs. Carcases of Oxen and Sheep.

Any Special Report of Medical Officer of Health during the year?—No.

Department of Inspectors of Nuisances:—

No. of Notices served	178
„ Nuisances remedied.....	1,681
„ Legal Proceedings taken and result—	
Fines imposed	5

Smoke:—

No. of Observations.....	15
--------------------------	----

No prosecutions.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—4 minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

(a) “The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890”?

Yes.

(c) “The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890”?

Yes.

The Urban District Council of Stretford.

SANITARY AND HACKNEY COACH DEPARTMENTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1898.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Hackney
Coach Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report, in connection with the Sanitary and Hackney Coach Departments, for the year ended December 31st, 1898.

In the preparation of this Report I have again included a number of tabulated statements, and to better enable them to be understood I have added briefly under each an observation, instead of, as formerly, making all such remarks at the end of my Report.

I have, as far as possible, dealt with each branch of the work devolving on this Department under their respective headings, which I trust, to a great extent, will be comparative statements to those contained in my last Report.

Here follows a summary of the work done, and actions taken, during the year under review :—

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Formal Notices served	166
Notices by order of Committee	12
Houses, etc., dealt with	263
Drains tested, old property	728
„ „ new „	586

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious diseases reported... ..	263
Patients removed to Hospital	15
Rooms disinfected... ..	97
„ stripped and washed... ..	46
Articles disinfected	528
Schoolrooms fumigated... ..	18
Visits in respect of infectious diseases... ..	566
Certificates sent to schools	123

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Visits to Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops	211
„ „ Slaughterhouses	155
„ „ Mode Wheel Lairages	80
Meat destroyed	about 2,019lbs.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Wet pits emptied	4,330
Dry ashpits „	8,898
Dust bins „	58,170
	—————71,398
Loads removed from wet pits... ..	2,741
„ „ „ dry ashpits	3,517
„ „ „ dust bins	1,133
„ „ „ sold to farmers	367
	————— 7,758

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Samples of food and drugs taken...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ water taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Proceedings under Public Health and other Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACTS.

Visit to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
„ „ Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Joiner's shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ Boxmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Confectionery Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

HACKNEY COACH DEPARTMENT.

Hackney Carriage Licenses Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284
Special Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Licenses cancelled...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Articles left in cabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Proceedings against drivers and conductors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Game Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouse Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Attendance at Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ Botanical Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ Ship Canal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Barnum Show	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND TO EXIST
DURING THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31ST, 1898.

Defective cellar drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
„ yard „	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
„ bath waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Defective soilpipe connections	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ 4in. butt pipe drains	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ 6in. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ 9in. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ egg shaped „	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ flagged cellar floors	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ brick „ „	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ slopstone waste pipes	.	...	...	...	...	7
„ soil pipes	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ washout water-closets	...	...	..	...	...	7
„ cellar „	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ soil pipes at foot	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ slaughter-house floors	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ drain	...	...	...	..	...	1
„ yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ automatic closets	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ seamed lead bends to soil pipes	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ wash-house drain	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bath waste pipes connected to soil pipe	...	..	...	...	...	6
„ „ untrapped	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ connected direct to drain	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ R. W. pipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lavatory water pipe connected to soil pipe	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ untrapped	...	...	...	...	...	22
Insufficiently ventilated soil pipes...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ cowshed	...	...	...	..	...	1
„ lighted „	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient flush to watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soil pipe discharging into slopstone gulley	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disused larder drains	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ cellar drains	...	...	...	...	...	11
Foul privies	...	...	...	...	...	149

Nuisance from poultry in yard	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick cellar drains—8 4in., 17 6in.	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ yard „	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bell traps	...	...	...	...	...	15
Broken watercloset basins	...	...	...	...	...	8
Keeping pigeons in bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding of bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	10
Broken tipper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes from bay windows	...	...	...	...	...	14

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS EXISTING DECEMBER
31st, 1898.

Defective brick cellar floors...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ yard drains	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ cellar „	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ soilpipes at foot	...	...	...	...	...	3
Foul deep gullies	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ privies	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ pan closets	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick cellar drains	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains connected direct to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seamed lead bends	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes direct to drain	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bath waste connected to soilpipe	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bell traps	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous scullery wall	...	...	...	...	...	1

WORK DONE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES
FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1898.

Repaired :—

Cellar drains...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yard „	...	...	...	...	...	11
Slopstone waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	3

Yard walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cellar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Back-yard flagging		...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scullery floors		...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Automatic closets...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closet roofs...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ashpit doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Removed :—

Brick eylets to drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Poultry from back-yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Bell traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Seamed lead bends	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Automatic closets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yard drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cellar drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Washout closets	..	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brick cellar floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Disused cellar waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Untrapped waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Untrapped drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
4in. butt drains	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
6in. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
9in. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective soil pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disused cellar drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ scullery drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dry traps in cellars and larders	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pigeons from bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from water gas plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

New trough closets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Dry ash places in place of wet ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

Re-laid :

9in. passage drain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4in. cellar drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6in. „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
6in. yard „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cellar floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Garden walks asphalted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Cleansed :—

Ashpit drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Yard „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cellar „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bedrooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Flush closets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Urinal drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Miscellaneous :—

Slaughterhouse floor concreted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from gas plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bathroom ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wastes pipes, trapped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cellar walls rebuilt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cowshed ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ lighted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding of houses removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

TESTING OF DRAINS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DRAINS TESTED MONTHLY
IN OLD AND NEW PROPERTY.

MONTH.	OLD PROPERTY.		NEW PROPERTY.	
	Tested.	Defects.	Tested.	Defects.
January.....	102	47	30	8
February	53	27	54	24
March	59	19	51	6
April	53	31	42	20
May	31	20	36	14
June	52	38	26	11
July	52	19	56	17
August	60	26	45	15
September.....	37	16	55	24
October.....	102	63	58	12
November.....	74	27	65	23
December	53	29	68	23
Total	728	362	586	197

On reference to the above table, it will be apparent that a very large amount of beneficial work has been done during the past year in the testing and detection of defective drains and sanitary fittings in connection with old property ; the above statement shows that 728 tests have been made, and of that number 362 or 49 per cent showed defects.

The drains of new property have received a good deal of attention during the year, and, as shown by the above statement, 586 have been tested, of which number 197, or nearly $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were defective. I would draw the Council's attention to the fact that the sanitary fittings of new property are not tested before the house is occupied ; this in my opinion is essential.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES DEALT WITH MONTHLY.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Mem. Croup.	Smallpox.	Typhus.	Measles.	Cholera.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Removed to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.
January...	5 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	30	1	—
February.	2 ¹	1 ¹	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	10	1	1
March ...	5 ²	4 ¹	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	3	—
April	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—
May	3 ²	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	2	1
June	5 ³	—	—	8	—	—	—	15	—	—	28	3	—
July	3	2	4	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	25	—	—
August ...	4 ¹	1	1 ¹	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	21	2	1
Septemb'r	1	1 ¹	2 ¹	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	13	2	1
October ...	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	13	—	—
November	6 ¹	2	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	22	1	—
December.	3	3	1	5	—	—	—	25	—	—	66	—	—
Total ...	* 10	3	2										
	44	16	11	31	—	—	—	161	—	—	263	15	4

* Removed to Hospital.

From the above tabulated statement it will be noticed that 263 cases of Infectious Diseases reported to your Medical Officer of Health have by his instructions been been attended to by your Inspectors.

During the year 123 exemption certificates have been sent to the various schools in consequence of infectious diseases amongst children attending thereat.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
AND ROOMS DISINFECTED, STRIPPED, AND WASHED.

Disease.	Reported to M.O.H.	Removed to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Rooms Fumi- gated.	Rooms Stripped and Washed.
Scarlet Fever	44	10	1	46	46
Typhoid Fever.....	16	3	2	13	...
Diphtheria	11	2	1	11	...
Erysipelas.....	31	...	...	1	...
Membr. Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	161	...	...	18	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	2*	...	...	2	...
Total	263	15	4	91	46

* Not required to be notified, therefore not included in the table.

During the year 91 rooms have been disinfected, and the walls of 46 stripped and afterwards washed with a solution of carbolic and other disinfectants. Not only have I fumigated where there has been a case of infectious disease, but I have done so, when requested by your Medical Officer or any medical practitioner, for phthisis and other similar diseases. 22 rooms in connection with elementary schools have also received the attention of your officials.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, &c.
MONTHLY TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Month.	Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Quilts.	Shawls.	Mattresses.	Mattresses Destroyed.	Skirts.	Carpets.	Rugs.	Sundries.	Cloaks.	Shirts.	Total.
January	4	7	6	6	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
February	8	8	4	8	4	5	2	5	2	...	9	...	12	...	...	67
March	5	7	7	8	4	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
April	4	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16
May	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
June	6	12	11	11	4	4	1	...	6	3	...	...	8	...	...	66
July	4	5	7	12	5	4	1	3	4	...	...	1	16	...	...	62
August	7	5	3	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	34
September ...	10	8	10	10	5	7	...	4	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	63
October	2	2	3	4	2	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
November	5	7	6	10	5	7	2	5	2	1	...	1	3	1	1	56
December	2	8	5	9	2	4	3	1	8	...	...	2	10	...	2	56
Total	59	72	62	95	39	46	9	20	45	4	9	5	58	2	3	528

By the provision of a Steam Disinfector in connection with your Refuse Destructor Works, the ratepayers have been relieved of the annoyance and inconvenience previously caused by delay in returning their bedding, which had been removed for the purpose of disinfection.

72 Lots of bedding have been disinfected during the year at a cost of £28, including hire of horse for the ambulance, this expenditure, I anticipate, will not recur.

528 Articles have been disinfected during the year, and 45 mattresses have been destroyed for various reasons.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST PER MONTH AND PER LOAD FOR THE REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL ASHES.

Month.	Days Worked by Horses.	Rate per day.	Team Labour.	Manual Labour.	Total Cost per Month.	Loads Removed.	Cost per Load.	Average Weight per Load.	Total Weight per Month.
January	168	s. d. 4 3	£ s. d. 35 14 0	£ s. d. 102 11 0	£ s. d. 138 5 0	569	s. d. 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ton. Cwt. 1 9	Tons Cwts. 825 1
February	166	4 3	35 4 6	95 9 7	130 15 1	546	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	791 14
March	162	4 3	34 8 6	99 10 6	133 19 0	598	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	867 2
April	210	4 3	44 12 6	122 8 3	167 18 9	702	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1,017 18
May	168	9 0	0 18 0	104 17 5	154 1 5	677	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	981 13
June	30	4 3	35 14 0	131 0 8	191 3 8	832	4 7	1 9	1,206 8
July	210	4 3	44 12 6	101 5 5	139 11 8	601	4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	871 9
August	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0	15 10 6	96 18 6	133 3 11	567	4 8	1 9	822 3
September	168	4 3	35 14 0	124 18 2	170 7 0	743	4 7	1 9	1,077 7
October	196	5 5	41 13 0	98 15 10	137 1 1	585	4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	848 5
November	14	4 3	33 11 6	98 14 4	139 3 11	589	4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	854 1
December	158	9 0	2 5 0	132 19 3	177 11 9	749	4 8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	1,086 1
Total	2,122	4 3	450 18 6	1,309 8 11	1,813 2 3	7,758	4 8*		11,249 2
	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0	37 11 6				*Average cost per load.		
	56	5 5	15 3 4						
	2,261 $\frac{1}{2}$		503 13 4						

On comparing the above tabulated statement with that of last year it will be observed that under each heading there has been a considerable increase over 1897.

Column 5 shows that the scavenging of your district since my last report has cost about £1,813, which is an increase of over £139. This increase has been incurred in consequence of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee [Mr. Councillor T. Robinson] ordering that the contents of dust bins must not be emptied in the street at the passage end, but direct from the bin into the dust cart.

7,758 loads have been removed during the year, which, as compared with 1897, shows an increase of 357 loads. I have again taken 29cwt. as an average weight of each load from wet and dry ashpits. This gives 11,249 tons, against 10,731 tons removed during 1897, which is an increase of 518 tons.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF RECEPTACLES EMPTIED
EACH MONTH.

Month.	Wet Pits.	Dry Pits.	Sanitary Dust Bins.	Total Emptied.
January.....	322	548	3,950	4,820
February	285	580	3,918	4,783
March	359	526	4,352	5,237
April	338	695	5,553	6,586
May	328	812	4,478	5,618
June	352	936	5,909	7,197
July	339	688	4,655	5,682
August	329	633	4,456	5,418
September	509	955	5,789	7,253
October.....	420	733	4,758	5,911
November.....	429	684	4,374	5,487
December	320	1,108	5,978	7,406
Total	4,330	8,898	58,170	71,398
Total, 1897	4,850	7,048	54,181	66,079

I am unable at the present time to give you the number of ashpits and refuse receptacles in use throughout your

district, but the number of *wet ashpits* are considerably less, and dry ash receptacles and dustbins are more than last year.

From the above table it will be observed that there have been less wet ashpits emptied this year than last. This decrease is due to the conversion of wet pits into water-closets.

8,898 dry ashpits have been emptied during the year, as against 7,048 the year before, and 58,170 dust bins have also been emptied, as compared with 54,181 during 1897.

The net increase of refuse receptacles emptied this year as compared with 1897 is 5,319.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS OF NIGHTSOIL REMOVED
MONTHLY AND LOADS SOLD.

Month.	Number of Loads Removed.				Loads of Nightsoil Sold.	Loads Removed
	Wet Pits.		Dry Ashes.	Dustbins		
	Nightsoil	Rubbish.				
January	140	75	238	82	34	569
February	127	74	223	89	33	546
March.....	156	96	200	95	55	598
April	146	103	313	110	30	702
May.....	140	82	339	88	28	677
June	173	114	393	110	42	832
July	141	93	254	88	25	601
August	131	84	247	82	23	567
September	180	107	319	110	27	743
October	136	76	265	85	23	585
November	145	83	248	88	25	589
December	83	60	478	106	22	749
Total.....	1,694	1,047	3,517	1,133	367	7 758

On comparing the above statement with a somewhat similar one in my last report, you will observe that I have divided the first column into two classes, from which it will be seen that **1,694** loads of night soil have been deposited on land occupied by Mr. Stott; we are very fortunate in having this privilege to deal with refuse from our wet

ashpits, otherwise we should have to cart it to Stretford. You will also note that **367** loads of night soil have been sold to various farmers in the village, and an increase of **710** loads of dry refuse removed as compared with the preceding year.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE LOADS OF NIGHTSOIL AND REFUSE
HAVE BEEN TIPPED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Stotts.	Higsons.	Ship Canal.	Higginbotham.	Higginbotham.	Destructor.	Chadwick.	Hancock.	Saw Yard.	Total.
January ...	140	330	52	—	6	—	8	26	7	569
February...	127	386	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	546
March	152	391	—	6	—	—	3	46	—	598
April	146	526	—	16	—	—	—	14	—	702
May	140	509	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	677
June	173	617	—	11	—	—	—	31	—	832
July.....	141	435	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	601
August ...	131	413	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	567
September.	180	536	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	743
October ...	136	426	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	585
November..	145	419	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	589
December..	83	540	—	—	—	104	—	22	—	749
Total ...	1694	5528	52	34	6	104	11	322	7	7758

The tabulated statement above gives the various places where the refuse has been deposited during the year. Higson's tip has received 5,528 loads, which is an increase of 1,971 loads over 1897. Since my last report the Ship Canal tip and the one at the brickworks have been closed for tipping purposes; these tips received during 1897 1,314 loads of dry refuse.

TABLE SHOWING ASHPITS EMPTIED MONTHLY ON
APPLICATION FROM EACH WARD.

MONTH.	Stretford.	Longford.	Talbot.	Trafford.	Cornbrook.	Clifford.	Total per Month.
January	29	29	18	27	28	25	156
February	34	27	28	33	43	48	213
March	26	15	27	37	47	53	205
April.....	32	25	41	64	56	54	272
May	26	24	28	52	48	47	225
June	26	30	27	59	42	45	229
July	16	19	17	39	25	30	146
August	19	23	17	28	22	26	135
September ..	16	35	23	39	43	36	192
October.....	20	18	12	25	15	8	98
November ...	14	14	8	14	24	7	81
December.....	22	25	29	25	24	18	143
Total	280	284	275	442	417	397	2095

From the tabulated statement above it will be noted that 2,095 applications have been received for attention to refuse receptacles, as compared with 2,238 for the preceding 12 months. In the scavenging of the district much hindrance and loss of time is experienced by reason of the occupiers refusing the men an entrance, for the simple reason that they had not requested us to empty their ashpit in a few instances admission has been refused them because they have not arrived before 8 o'clock at night.

Though your Council has the power of proceeding against any person refusing to allow the removal of any refuse

matter which you [the Local Authority] have undertaken to remove, I am very reluctant to ask you to enforce such power; but I am desirous that some steps should be taken to inform the ratepayers that admission must be given to the nightsoil men, and I think that much good might be done if a copy of the section having reference to such obstruction be served upon any person who may refuse the men an entrance, or obstruct them in emptying the ashpit or in the removal of domestic refuse.

MODE WHEEL LAIRAGES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY THE NUMBER OF VISITS TO SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ALSO THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AND SHEEP SLAUGHTERED AT THE LAIRAGES.

Month.	Visits to Slaughter-houses.	Slaughtered at the Lairages.		Destroyed.		
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Sundries.
January	10	—	—	—	—	—
February	15	—	—	—	—	—
March	11	—	—	—	—	—
April	10	111	1009	—	—	—
May	17	—	—	—	—	—
June	19	719	—	—	—	—
July	9	1570	151	1	—	5 Livers
August	11	601	55	—	1	1 „
September	14	865	276	—	—	2 „
October	10	520	—	1	—	5 „
November	12	835	290	—	—	1 „
December	17	891	571	—	2	1 Heart
Total.....	155	6112	2352	2	3	15

In your district are eight licensed slaughterhouses, and on comparison with last year's tabulated statement it will be observed there has been a slight falling off in the visits paid to these premises during the year now ended. These slaughterhouses are very well kept, and the offal removed in accordance with the Council's regulations.

This year shows there has been a very great increase in the number of animals arriving, and slaughtered at the Foreign Animals Wharf, Mode Wheel. The increase over last year is 2,567 of oxen and 850 of sheep.

2 carcasses of oxen, 3 of sheep, and 15 unsound livers have been condemned, and on the order of a magistrate have been destroyed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—SAMPLES TAKEN.

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rock Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6—28
Water taken from Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Acts, I have submitted 28 samples for analysis to the County Analyst, who certifies the same to be genuine; last year 29 samples were analysed and declared satisfactory.

During the year under notice three samples of water from pumps have been analysed, each of which were certified to be contaminated, and unfit for food of man. In each instance, a notice has been served upon the owners to close the wells, and to provide a supply of pure and wholesome water to the houses using such well water; this has been done in one case, and the two others are receiving consideration.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED FROM
JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

Class of License.	No. Issued		Rate.	Amount Received.						Increase	Decrease.				
	1898.	1897.		1898.			1897.								
			s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cricket Ground ..	185	177	5 0	46	5	0	44	5	0	2	0	0	—		
Hackney Coach ...	30	32	5 0	7	10	0	8	0	0	—			0	10	0
Omnibus	130	138	5 0	32	10	0	34	10	0	—			2	0	0
Tram Car	161	139	1 0	8	1	0	6	19	0	1	2	0	—		
Hackney Drivers...	44	57	1 0	2	4	0	2	17	0	—			0	13	0
Omnibus Drivers...	345	349	1 0	17	5	0	17	9	0	—			0	4	0
„ Conductors	343	345	1 0	17	3	0	17	5	0	—			0	2	0
Provisional	30	27	—	—			—			—			—		
Provisional Repairs	16	16	—	—			—			—			—		
Total	1284	1280	—	130	18	0	131	5	0	3	2	0	3	9	0
Special Licenses—															
Hackney Carriages	21	—	1 6	1	11	6	—			—			—		
„ „	—	44	5 0	—			11	5	0	—			10	13	6
Tram Car	—	15	2 0	—			1	12	0	—			1	12	0
Omnibus	—	10	5 0	—			2	15	0	—			2	15	0
Total	1305	1988	—	132	9	6	284	17	0	3	2	0	155	9	6
Slaughter Houses...	8	8	1 0	0	8	0	0	8	0	—			—		
Game Licenses.....	3	2	7 6	1	2	6	0	15	0	0	7	6	—		
Total	1316	1998	—	134	0	0	286	0	0	3	9	6	155	9	6

During the year the work, as shown by the above tabulated statement, has again been very heavy. On reference being made to the table it will be found that 1316 licenses have been issued, and a revenue derived therefrom of £134, as compared with an income of £286 for 1998 licenses, issued during 1897.

It will be remembered that during last year the Royal Agricultural Show was held in Trafford Park, and 708

special licenses were issued by your Committee, which produced £153 12s. If this amount be deducted there is a slight increase in this year's revenue.

During the past four seasons I have experienced very great difficulty in keeping the drivers and conductors in order, and in detecting those who are acting as such without first obtaining the necessary license. This inconvenience arises chiefly from the want of some ready means of ascertaining the name of the offender without having to jump on the box or into the omnibus to see his card.

To remedy this and other matters in connection with the Hackney Coach Department, it is necessary that you take into your consideration the desirableness of framing a new set of Hackney Coach Bye-laws (your present ones being 30 years old) and the adoption of badges for this district. This will enable your inspectors to take the number of the driver, and, on referring to the register, his name and address can at once be ascertained.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

178 notices have been served for various nuisances and sanitary defects during the year under review, and during the same period 263 houses, &c., have been dealt with by such notices, and in the supervision of the work, and in the enforcement of such notices, I estimate that nearly 1,800 revisits have been made to the various premises affected.

DRAINAGE.

As in previous years, much work has been done in re-draining yards, cellars, and passages, in consequence of defects having been observed in testing or after inspection. The defects generally met with arise from such causes as drains being without sufficient fall, broken pipes and joints, pipes without sockets or holes made therein to allow the

ground water to escape; also many brick and butt pipe drains have been found and removed. A very common defect that is met with, especially in large houses, is to allow disused drains to remain in their larders and other cellars with a trap, which, on examination, is nearly always found to be dry.

19 intercepting traps have been put in between the house drain and the main sewer; also two manhole chambers have been built, and 21 fresh-air inlets fixed to same, and with an outlet at the head of each drain; through ventilation is thus secured.

31 defective brick cellar floors have been replaced by 16 flagged and 15 concreted floors, and the yard paving of 21 houses have been relaid.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

In your district are 15 cowkeepers and 52 milkshops; to these 211 visits have been paid during the year. I have endeavoured to get the milk cabinet provided as recommended by your Medical Officer of Health last year, and in a large number of cases they have complied with the suggestion.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1878 TO 1895.

BAKEHOUSES.

88 visits have been paid to bakehouses during the year, and 4 notices to limewash and cleanse the same have been served and complied with.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 8 laundries in your district, as compared with 6 of last year, to which only 2 visits have been paid since my last report, but I hope to give them attention during the ensuing year.

JOINERS' SHOPS.

5 visits have been made to joiners' shops, and found satisfactory.

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

18 visits have been made to premises where the above business is carried on, and in one house in Cornbrook Street I found it overcrowded. I warned the occupier, and am keeping the premises under observation.

BOXMAKERS, CONFECTIONERY WORKS, AND FACTORIES.

36 Visits have been paid to these premises during the year, and, on complaint of H.M. Inspector of Factories, 3 additional and separate water-closets have been provided for the use of females, and 3 workshops have been lime-washed.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Though 178 notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, it has not been found necessary to proceed against any person for non-compliance therewith. Three persons have been summoned and fined for allowing their chimney to be on fire, two for offences against the Hackney Coach Bye-laws, and one for failing to forthwith notify a case of infectious disease.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion I ask the Council to take into careful consideration the suggestions I have made in the course of this report, especially that under the Hackney Coach Department.

Before closing my remarks I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by Mr. Jackson, Assistant Inspector; by the Removal Officer, Mr. G. Howarth; and by Mr. Morrison, the Nightsoil Foreman.

I am, yours faithfully,

ELLIS NUTTALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

District Council Offices,
Talbot Road, Old Trafford,
Manchester.

January 23rd, 1899.